

# THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1862.

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1 Insertion	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$2.50	\$3.25	\$4.00	\$4.75	\$5.50	\$6.25	\$7.00	\$7.75	\$8.50	\$9.25	\$10.00	\$10.75	\$11.50	\$12.25	\$13.00	\$13.75	\$14.50	\$15.25	\$16.00	\$16.75	\$17.50	\$18.25	\$19.00	\$19.75	\$20.50	\$21.25	\$22.00	\$22.75	\$23.50	\$24.25	\$25.00	\$25.75	\$26.50	\$27.25	\$28.00	\$28.75	\$29.50	\$30.25	\$31.00	\$31.75	\$32.50	\$33.25	\$34.00	\$34.75	\$35.50	\$36.25	\$37.00	\$37.75	\$38.50	\$39.25	\$40.00	\$40.75	\$41.50	\$42.25	\$43.00	\$43.75	\$44.50	\$45.25	\$46.00	\$46.75	\$47.50	\$48.25	\$49.00	\$49.75	\$50.50	\$51.25	\$52.00	\$52.75	\$53.50	\$54.25	\$55.00	\$55.75	\$56.50	\$57.25	\$58.00	\$58.75	\$59.50	\$60.25	\$61.00	\$61.75	\$62.50	\$63.25	\$64.00	\$64.75	\$65.50	\$66.25	\$67.00	\$67.75	\$68.50	\$69.25	\$70.00	\$70.75	\$71.50	\$72.25	\$73.00	\$73.75	\$74.50	\$75.25	\$76.00	\$76.75	\$77.50	\$78.25	\$79.00	\$79.75	\$80.50	\$81.25	\$82.00	\$82.75	\$83.50	\$84.25	\$85.00	\$85.75	\$86.50	\$87.25	\$88.00	\$88.75	\$89.50	\$90.25	\$91.00	\$91.75	\$92.50	\$93.25	\$94.00	\$94.75	\$95.50	\$96.25	\$97.00	\$97.75	\$98.50	\$99.25	\$100.00

## THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
ROSS & ROSSER,  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - - OCTOBER 23,

### Blue Laws of Connecticut.

The following are some of the famous Blue Laws of Connecticut:

Whoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor shall sit in the stocks and be whipped fifteen stripes.

To pick an ear of corn in a neighbor's garden shall be deemed theft.

Man stealers shall suffer death.

Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, or bone lace above two shillings by the yard, shall be presented to the grand jurors and the selectmen shall tax the offenders at \$300 to the estate.

A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate, shall be let out and sold to make satisfaction.

A drunkard shall have a master appointed by the selectmen, who are to deprive him the liberty of buying or selling.

Whoever sets a fire in the woods and burns a house, shall suffer death; and all persons suspected of this crime shall be imprisoned without the benefit of bail.

Whoever brings dice or cards into the dominion shall pay a fine of \$5.

No food or lodging shall be afforded to a Quaker, Adventist or Heretic.

No priest shall abide in the dominion; he shall be banished, and suffer death on his return. Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant.

The selectmen, on finding children ignorant, may take them away from their parents, and put them in better hands, at the expense of their parents.

No man to cross a river but with an authorized ferryman.

No man shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently and to and from meeting.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or feasting day.

When parents release their children convenient marriages, the magistrates shall determine the point.

No minister shall keep a school.

A man that strikes his wife shall be punished as the courts direct.

A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband.

Married persons must live together, or be imprisoned.

Every male shall have his hair cut according to cap.

No one shall read Common Prayer, keep Christmas or saint days, make pies, play cards, or play upon instruments of music except the drum, trumpet and Jewsharp.

No gospel minister shall join people in marriage; the magistrates only shall join in marriage, as they only may do with much less scandal to Christ's church.

Mr. G. B. A. L. ("God-bless-Abraham-Lincoln") Greely will pardon us for suggesting to him to call out his Twenty Millions immediately to "put down slavery."—Urbana (O.) Union.

"I'm dying for you," as the girl said to the old bachelor when she colored his vest.

"Dad, can a body think of a fox's tail, and never think of the fox?"

"No, Dick, my son! why do you ask such a question?"

"Kase, Dick says he tried his very best, and very time he'd think of the fox first."

"Go, son, and wipe the buttermilk off your mouth."

"ORDERS IS HEAVEN'S FIRST LAW."

Rachel, go and comb your hair.

Betsy, stop your laughing there;

Kate, make haste and wash the dishes;

And Susan mend your father's britches;

Sammy, run and feed the hogs,

Jim, go out and bring some legs;

I'll whip you John, you know I will,

If you don't stop a kicking Bill.

AN ILLINOIS COURT SCENE.—A constable that had lately been inducted into office was in attendance on the court, and was ordered by the Judge to call John Bell and Elizabeth Bell. He immediately began at the top of his lungs,—

"John Bell and Elizabeth Bell!"

"One at a time," said the Judge.

"One at a time—One at a time—ONE AT A TIME," shouted the constable.

"Now you've done it," exclaimed the Judge out of patience.

"Now you've done it—Now you've done it—Now you've done it," yelled the constable.

There was no standing this; the court, be- and bystanders broke into a hearty laugh, the perfect surprise and dismay of the astounded constable.

A matter-of-fact old gentleman, whose wife was a thorough "destructionist," was awakened out of his sleep one cold night in December, with—Husband! did you hear that noise? It's Gabriel a coming! It's the sound of his chariot wheels! "Oshaw, you old fool!" replied the good man, "do you suppose Gabriel is such an ass to come here on wheels in such good sleighing as this?"

From the New York World.

### A Great Speech—Meeting at the Democratic Headquarters—Speech of Richard O'Gorman.

The rooms of the Democratic Union Association, No. 932 Broadway, were crowded to their fullest capacity last evening by an intelligent and enthusiastic audience, to listen to an address by Richard O'Gorman.

Hon. Luke F. Cozans presided. At eight o'clock Mr. O'Gorman appeared on the platform, and was greeted with continued cheers. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens: If I could have believed that my humble opinion on the conduct of public affairs was of much consequence to any portion of the community, I should not have remained silent on the subject. I should have made for myself, if I did not find, some occasion on which to express it. That I have formed an opinion on the subject is most certain. I should be ashamed of myself if I could have looked at the melancholy events of the last two years without being thrilled with sentiments of concern, pain, amazement and consternation. [Cheers.] To your invitation to address this meeting to night I could offer no refusal. To speak my mind to any that care to know it seems to me now a simple duty, and I, perhaps, should be thankful that time has been allowed me for some reflection on incidents that at first aroused only indignation. Anger, no matter how just, is an unsafe guide, and the way out of great peril is more likely to be found by the light of sober thought and wise discretion. I know of no nation that in so short a space of time has accomplished so terrible a relapse from a high and progressive civilization as this dear land of ours, to whose integrity, honor and salvation the loyalty of our hearts and the devotion of our lives are due. [Great applause.]

Two years ago peace and plenty walked together smiling through the land; to-day a million of men in arms posted along a line of battle, six thousand miles in length, surging to and fro with the avenging forces of war, carrying with them waste, death, havoc and desolation wherever they go, and leaving behind them the seeds of fear and hatred, from which, in due time, shall start a further crop of armed men. It is, perhaps, no exaggeration to say that half a million of the bravest and best of our people have, in that miserable interval, perished by the sword—there is mourning in five hundred thousand desolate homes to night. Two years ago we knew taxation only by hearing other nations complain of its intolerable burden on themselves. To-day the national resources, taxed to the utmost, scarce can supply the ever increasing demands of the Government, and we may prepare ourselves for the certainty, if public affairs continue to be conducted as now, that we shall be in one year hence the most heavily taxed people on the earth. [That's so!] Two years ago we were covered according to the terms of a written Constitution, by which we fondly thought freedom of person, of speech, of the press, were forever guaranteed, forever secured to the dwellers in this land. [Applause.] It was written by men just fresh from a struggle against despotism. They surely meant by that solemn covenant to secure freedom to themselves and their successors forever. [Cheers.] We thought it a thing too plain to be misinterpreted, too clear to be evaded, too sacred to be trampled under foot. [Applause.] We had laws, too, and courts, and forms of proceeding, by means of which guilt could be detected and innocence protected.

To-day the personal liberty of every one of us here in the city of New York depends, not on the Constitution or the law, but on the good pleasure of one man and his delegates. [Great applause.] By sudden, secret and lawless arrests, the exercise of free criticism of the conduct of public affairs has been punished, and as far as possible suppressed. While the adherents of one political party seem to revel in unlimited license, all others are condemned to silence, or if they speak at all, to speak with "bated breath and whispering humbleness," as becomes men conscious of inferiority and learning to be slaves. While one set of men can freely, boldly, insolently criticize and threaten the Government, express their contempt for the Constitution, make and unmake Generals, plan campaigns, alter policy, set up, knock down, appoint, supersede—to all others is allotted the part of passive obedience on their lips, remonstrance is disloyalty. They must pay for the war. They must pour out their life's blood like water, but for the purpose and object of the war, in the conduct and management of the war, they must have no voice, no control; the mildest suggestion is an evidence of sympathy with rebellion, and dignified remonstrance an overt act of disloyalty. They know the money of the nation is wasted, squandered, misapplied. [Cheers.] They know that a horde of speculators, contractors, jobbers and politicians, plot and plunder with impunity, and, by one device or other, grow rich on the National disasters. [Applause.] The past has been for two years a series of unprecedented National calamities; the present is an hour of affliction, insecurity, distrust.

The people see no sign that the party, whose guidance of public affairs has hitherto caused misfortune, have learned wisdom by experience, or that their future conduct will be less ruinous than their past. Yet to take such steps as the Constitution and the law allow, for the purpose of giving to the nation other advisers, of infusing into its veins new life, new thought, new intellect, new vigor, this is stigmatized as a factional opposition to the Government and disloyalty to the nation. It would seem that to describe this condition of affairs was to develop a new absurdity. If the same story had been told two years ago, of France or Spain, or Naples, think how our hearts could have thrilled with indignation, pity and contempt. Yet, upon ourselves—here in the land of Washington, this disgrace has fallen, and the people, either drunk with frenzy or sunk in a kind of lethargy—a ideous torpor that almost looks like death—have given scarce a sign of sensitiveness or vitality, while one by one and bit by bit, their dearest treasure—their glorious heri-

itage of freedom—has been filched away.— [Great cheering.] This, to my mind, is the most fearful sign of the times. I say if ever a nation needed parties—needed an opposition to the party holding the reins of Government—an opposition, honest, bold, fearless, outspoken, unsparring, it is this nation in this very hour. [Tremendous and continued applause.] If the party holding the reins of Government were composed of honest men—of statesmen, loving the eternal interest of the nation more than their own little authority and pomp of power, they would desire such an opposition—they would cultivate and foster free discussion as the surest source from which what is true and just and wise can be ascertained. [Cheers.] But it is the misfortune of the nation, that in the hour of its sorest need, it finds in control of its affairs a party cunning, not wise; [that's so!] a party sordid by hatred—full of personal and private animosity—the very principles of whose political existence is a barren, unfruitful, agonizing, and they, with the instinct of the fanatic, fear disunion, lest it may let in the light on their own shortcomings and betray their weakness and imbecility. [Applause.] Let me, however, do them no less than justice. As partisans they have exhibited and now exhibit exceeding cunning and adroitness. Though they have shown themselves utterly incompetent to guide the nation in its peril, [great applause.] they are perfect in the use of all the weapons of faction and all the tricks of debate. One of their most ingenious and successful devices seems to me to be the audacious perversion of words from their proper and ordinary meaning, and the results of this plan are likely to be somewhat important.

For instance, if I take leave to question the legality, expediency, morality, propriety of the policy indicated by the President in a late proclamation, I am pronounced disloyal. Disloyal to whom? Disloyal to what? I owe no allegiance to Abraham Lincoln, or to his opinion, or policy, or will. [Overwhelming applause, cheers and waving of hats.] I owe no allegiance to his Cabinet, or to the Army or to the Navy of the United States. I owe obedience to law—I will always pay it. I owe respect to the first servant of the American people—I give it freely. But it is to the Constitution, and to the Constitution alone, that I owe allegiance. [Tremendous applause.] This is what I swear to support. This the President himself, and the members of his Cabinet and of Congress, and his soldiers, swore to respect, uphold and defend. By violating that Constitution, if he does it knowingly and willfully, the President himself may be disloyal, and to remonstrate, object, protest against this disloyalty may be the solemn duty of every citizen. [Cheers.] Now, I do object to the policy indicated by that proclamation, [great cheering] because, in my humble judgment, it is in violation of the Constitution, and, in so doing, I am opposing what I conceive to be in itself a violation of that sovereignty to which my loyalty is due.

The Constitution delegates no authority to the President or to Congress to subvert or interfere with any of the relations which the different parts of society bear to one another in the different States. [Applause.] Neither the President nor Congress can alter the relation of parent and child, or husband and wife, in the State of New York. Neither can either the President or Congress subvert or interfere with the relations of employer or employee in the Southern States. Argue it any way you will—and it has been argued every way—you can not find in the Constitution any authority or justification of such a course. To meet the difficulty of this policy it can be done by the "War Power!" What is the war power? It means, if it means any thing, simply this: That in time of war or rebellion the President has power from some source to do what he pleases. At this claim of authority I stand against. The phrase is ominous. At the sound of the word of "war" power opening at my feet. [Cheers.] It is large enough, vague enough, for application to any object. Remember, it is the fate of most nations to spend as much of their time and war as in peace; and it was intended by the framers of our Constitution that, at the first blast of war, or the first outbreak of insurrection, the Constitution was to be cast aside, and all civil authority was to yield to military supremacy.

Were the time-honored forms by which personal liberty used to be protected, to lose their potency, and the will of the President or the Provost Marshal, or his deputy, or sub-deputy, to be the laws of the land? [No! No! and cheers.] With all due respect for any who differ from me honestly on the subject, I still venture to pronounce my conviction that all this claim of war power where there is no power, or of war power where there is no war, beyond what the ordinary laws of war among civilized nations recognize, it is an assumption of power without a shadow of authority to support it! [Great applause.] Now, does this proclamation mean any thing? and if so, what does it mean? I think it means a good deal. Mr. Sumner thinks it means a good deal. Mr. Wadsworth thinks it means a good deal. It means servile war. There is in it, if you read it attentively, a very plain incentive to it. I believe it will lead to servile war; and I think that to resort to such an expedient is a barbarous, disgraceful, hideous violation of civilized morality. [Tremendous applause.] It is a frightful error that men are allowed to use all means of destroying their enemies that malignity can devise. We don't scalp—we don't poison springs—we don't kill women and children.

We do not kill men not found in arms.— These were the atrocities practiced ages ago. But ages ago the humanity and common sense of Christendom denounced them as cruel and infernal. And it is just so with this expedient of exciting servile war in a nation or part of a nation opposed to us. It is just the same thing, because by doing that we bring about just these atrocities and actually employ agents to enact these atrocities. Now this is not a new question at all. It was discussed long ago. In the war of 1812 there was a suggestion on the part

of Great Britain of the propriety of striving to excite slaves of the United States to a servile insurrection, and it was then denounced by John Q. Adams as inhuman, base and uncivilized. [Great applause.] And am I to be told that if I discuss this thing I am disloyal? Am I to be told that if I seek to save this country that I love as I do love my life—[Tremendous cheering.]—I do to it from this deep degradation in the sight of humanity—am I to be told that I am disloyal? [No, no, no.] A voice—"Unless Johnny Bull should say it!"

Now this brings me to the second proclamation. It was issued a very short time after the first. What is its object? I want to call your attention to that. The second proclamation warns us that certain military authorities shall be appointed over us to make arrests for disloyal practices. Let us see what will be the effect of that. What do our Abolition friends mean by disloyal practices? We will see. I find by a report of a certain meeting of Abolitionists, held in this city, that the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That every vote given for James S. Wadsworth is a vote for loyalty, and every vote given for Horatio Seymour is a vote for treason.

[Three cheers for Seymour.]

In a meeting held in Brooklyn, a speech is reported to have been made by Hon. Cassius M. Clay. [Hissses. A voice: "Major General."] Laughter and groans. Major General M. Clay at present making speeches. [A voice: "The son of an illustrious sire or not, he is reported to have said the President had no power to do as he had done, there is, issue these two proclamations, and if he says it is through freedom as well as by the arms of our soldiers, he had not suspended the habeas corpus, not by a dash of the pen, but by a rope around the neck of traitors. Whereupon an enthusiastic auditor says: "We'll hang them all yet." Yes, respond Mr. Clay, the hanging of such a man as Horatio Seymour would have saved thousands of lives. [Three cheers for Seymour.]

Well, I do not believe Horatio Seymour will be kept very long in suspense. The young gentleman who interrupted Mr. Clay says that "that's so," whereupon Mr. Clay says that of Mr. Seymour is true philanthropy. Now, whether it be philanthropy or not, I leave to casuists; but it is remarkably suggestive. Mr. Sumner has absolutely no respect for the rights of disloyal persons, so far as finding fault with Abraham Lincoln is concerned, the speaker found fault because he had not suspended the habeas corpus, not by a dash of the pen, but by a rope around the neck of traitors. Whereupon an enthusiastic auditor says: "We'll hang them all yet." Yes, respond Mr. Clay, the hanging of such a man as Horatio Seymour would have saved thousands of lives. [Three cheers for Seymour.]

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# THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
**ROSS & ROSSER.**  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - - OCTOBER 23,

From the Cincinnati Times, Oct. 21.

## The News.

Well, the race is over. The Rebel armies have escaped from Kentucky, taking safely with them all their plunder, and having met with no loss greater than that they have inflicted on an army at least two to their one. Buell has given up the race, and is marching back to Louisville. So says a special from Indianapolis, a source we have found to be unusually reliable. Buell has fulfilled the mission given him by the Wickliffe, and the Crittendens, and the Davises, of Kentucky. He has allowed the Rebels to escape with all their booty—he has redeemed himself just as his army predicted he would. He should be promoted.

Cannot he be called to Washington and nominated a General-in-Chief? Or give him a department—he deserves it fully as much as Grant. Or, which would, perhaps, be better, send him to the North-west, where, with the venacious Pope, he can fight red skins and mosquitoes, a source worthy of his genius and his steel. At least Buell in command of that army. The fruits are three thousand killed and wounded, countless sick, and a triumphant clear escape of the enemy. We judge from the Kentucky news-to-day, the following to be the real state of the case: After the battle of Perryville, the whole Rebel army hastened out of the State. Buell followed leisurely, being amused by a few Rebel horse left behind to divert him. After Buell had wagged along to near the Cumberland, he not only discovered that his game was beyond shot, but that Morgan, who seems to understand Buell well, was on his flank—may, actually cutting through his rear, disturbing his communications, destroying his wagon trains, and stealing his horses. Morgan, with 1,200 horse, has actually passed from Lexington to Bardonia, and is still moving ahead.

True, Dumont is after him, and true, Dumont is going to bag him, but true that the same has been said without foundation before. Buell unceremoniously gives the order to "bout face, and is now marching northward again. What a spectacle for loyal eyes to contemplate!

The reported evacuation of the Kanawha valley by the Rebels is confirmed. They fled by the route they came, in ample time to escape a conflict. Our forces can now repossess that God-forsaken country, meeting only with bushwhacking opposition.

We have nothing of importance from the East. A statement appears that the Rebels made an attempt to cross the Potomac at Hancock, but were repulsed. True or not, the very fact of the statement being made, shows that McClellan is not "crowding" Lee with more than one horse power.

Gen. Schofield has worked out of Missouri into Arkansas, and is ready for the Rebels. Hindman, Rains, and the rest of the Bowie-knife chiefs, do not seem disposed as yet for a fight.

The indications are that it is the design of Bragg to move rapidly on the capital of Tennessee. Morgan's mission is evidently to impede any attempted march of Buell upon Nashville. We regard Nashville as in a very critical situation indeed.

Our morning dispatches state that the pressure at Washington for a forward movement is immense. Why so? Is not McClellan "crowding the Rebels?"

We have an interesting budget of Southern news, via Fortress Monroe. The Rebels admit a loss of 5,000 at Perryville.

From the Ashland (Ohio) Union.

## The Draft.

In accordance with the notice issued by the drafting Commissioner, the men drafted from this county met at Ashland on Monday last. They appeared "not to like it," and many were the curses heaped upon the party in power, not only deep but loud. During the day, the Hanover township delegation came in, 33 men, and a sample of the sentiments of the crowd was to be observed by the mottoes upon their banners. The mottoes were as follows:

"The Constitution and the equality of the States. These are the symbols of everlasting Union."

"The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was and the nigger where he is."

"Lincoln's artificial panic. Is Nobody Hurt? Where's your Nigger now?"

"Niggers and Preachers exempt."

"Bound for the Nigger War."

"38—Hanover's quota for the Nigger War!"

These sentiments were enthusiastically cheered by the crowd present as the banners were borne through the street. We believe there was not a man in the whole number but is willing to lay down his life and sacrifice his property for the salvation of his country, but the determination was visible in every eye that these men were not to be trifled with, and that they did not intend to shoot white men, or be shot by white men for the sake of a few black backs.

Considerable excitement prevailed throughout the day, and many threats that they would not obey the draft. At one time the crowd went to Jeff's office for the purpose of getting him to make a speech. Jeff was scared, but finally came to the door of his office, his face as white as paper, and begged the question by stating that he had nothing to do with the draft. The lying coward was afraid to shoulder the responsibility of the fact that four-fifths of the men drafted from this county are Democrats.

Yesterday morning the men left for Camp at Marietta. We are inclined to the opinion that a large majority of the men will make very poor fighters for niggers. They don't believe in the programme. They think that a white man is as good as a nigger, and can see no reason why they should be shot for the benefit of niggers and Abolitionists. These are their sentiments and they will stand by them, and if the despot Lincoln had a few hundred thousand such men in the field he would meet with the fate he deserves: hung, shot or burned—no matter which.

Virginia Rob Roy.—They call Stuart a Rob Roy. He recent raid paid one thousand horses, valued at an average of \$100 each is \$100,000, a sum which would allow for the traveling expenses of 3,000 men on an excursion which was but of some twenty-four hours' duration. The boots shoes and other merchandise which they carried off of course are all clear profit.

## THE REBEL PRIVATEER ALABAMA.

More Merchant Vessels Burned—The Ship Brilliant, of New York, Destroyed—Eleven Vessels Captured—Arrival of their officers And Crews.

The brig Golden Lead, of Jersey, England, which arrived in port yesterday, brought as passengers the captains, mates and crews—fifty four in number—of the ship Brilliant and Barks Elisha Dunbar and Virginia, of New Bedford, which were burned at sea by the Confederate steamer Alabama ("290") From the log of the Golden Lead we learn that:

On the 6th inst., latitude 43 degrees 26 minutes, longitude 48 degrees 50 minutes, spoke ship Emily Farnham, hence for Liverpool, and took from her the captains, mates, steward and a boy, belonging to three vessels that were burned at sea by the Confederate steamer Alabama ("290")

Captain Hagar, of the Brilliant, who is a very intelligent man, has furnished the following narrative of the capture and destruction of his vessel, and the description of the privateer:

## NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTURE AND BURNING OF THE SHIP BRILLIANT, OF NEW YORK.

Captain Hagar, late of the ship Brilliant, reports that he was from New York, bound to London. On the morning of October 3, in latitude 40°, longitude 80° 30', the wind from north-east, a large ship in company, about a mile to windward. Soon after, a steamer was seen on the weather-bow, standing to the westward, under sail. The steamer, on nearing the ship to the windward, ran up at her peak the St. George cross, and in a few minutes after, fired a gun across her bow, at the same time displaying the Confederate flag.

The American colors were set and the ship hove to, and a boat from the steamer went alongside; the steamer then wore out and made sail for the Brilliant. We set our colors, and on the steamer nearing us, she fired a gun across our stern, when we hove to. A boat was then sent alongside, with two officers and a boat's crew, all armed, and on their reaching the deck of the ship they claimed her as a prize to the Confederate steamer Alabama, Captain Semms, with orders for me to go in the boat to the steamer, with all my ship's papers.

On arriving on board, after waiting awhile, was asked in the cabin to have my papers examined. The ship not having any documents, the papers and cargo were confiscated. I was then ordered on board the ship to assist with my crew and boat in removing such stores and cargo as they wanted for their own use, and to bring my officers and crew, with but a small bag of clothing each, on board the steamer, as they would not be lumbered up with our baggage. On arriving back to the steamer with my crew was ordered to the other vessel, which proved to be the ship Emily Farnham, of Portsmouth, N. H. Captain Semms, from New York for Liverpool. This ship was claiming as his, a chronometer, sextant, barometer, charts, books, &c., and a large part of his clothing, were taken from him, the officers of the steamer claiming every thing.

During the afternoon a large ship was in sight to the southward, heading to the eastward, and they had their eyes upon her. It was nearly or quite calm, and continued so during the night. At sunset the Brilliant was fired. At seven P. M. she was in flames fore and aft, the E. F. lying about a mile from her. The ship continued to burn all night. In the morning the steamer was close at hand, and the ship seen the afternoon before had worked up to the burning wreck, probably with the expectation of saving life, but at daylight found herself in the clutches of her destroyer. It continued calm nearly all day, and but a light air during the night. Towards midnight a bright light was seen in the direction of the steamer, and it is more than probable it was from the third ship.

Three of the crew of the Brilliant (all Englishmen) volunteered on the Alabama. The E. F. continued on her voyage, but, having the officers and crew of three burned vessels (sixty-eight in all) beside her own, had not water enough. On the 6th inst., fell in with brig Golden Lead of Thomaston; who kindly consented to take on board eight of the number. The remainder would be put on board vessels as fallen in with.

The Brilliant was built by Samuel Hall, and launched at East Boston in November, 1860; was 839 tons register, and, with her freight and outfit, was valued at \$80,000—rated A 1. She was owned by Messrs. J. Atkins & Co., of New York, and Captain Hagar. All the property Captain H. possessed was in the ship, and not having the war risk in his insurance, lost every thing.

The Brilliant had no guns. The following her cargo:

Flour 5,231 brls., 30,456 bush., wheat, 43 tes., beef, 26 brls., pork, 8 tes., pork, 27,424 lbs., tallow, 19,938 lbs., butter, 8,043 gals., lard oil, 242 bags, cocoa 12,200 lbs., bacon, 9 hds., pork heads, 8,640 staves.

List of vessels burned by the Alabama since the middle of August:

Ship Brilliant, of New York.

Whaling ship Oenulgee, of Elgartown.

Whaling ship Benjamin Tucker, of New Bedford.

Whaling bark Virginia, of New Bedford.

Whaling bark Elisha Dunbar, of New Bedford.

Whaling bark Ocean Rover, of Mattapoisett.

Brig Altamaha, of Sippican.

Whaling schooner Courser, of Provincetown.

Whaling schooner Weather Gauge, of Provincetown.

Schooner Starlight, of Boston, and the unknown ship.

One hundred and ninety-one prisoners were landed on the Island of Flores.

The captains of the Virginia and Dunbar left for home by the Fall River boat last evening. Like Captain Hagar, they have lost nearly all their property, but makes as light of the misfortune as man could be expected to do under the circumstances. They

hate the very name of Confederate, and will wipe out the score if Government decides to grant letters of marque.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ALABAMA.

The Alabama is a rakish craft, built for speed more than fighting a heavy weight of metal. Under canvas she makes thirteen knots, and under steam from fifteen to seventeen. She is said to have some 400 tons of coal on board, which she economizes as much as possible by moving under canvas. She keeps her fires banked, however, so that at any time she can get up steam in twenty minutes.

The Alabama was built at Liverpool or Birkenhead, and left the latter port in August last. She is about 1200 tons burden; draft, about fourteen feet; engines by Laird & Sons of Birkenhead, 1862. She is a wooden vessel, propelled by a screw, coppered bottom, about 210 feet long, rather narrow, painted black outside and drab inside; has a round stern, billet head, very little sheer, flesh deck fore and aft, a bridge forward of the smoke stack; carries two large black boats on cranes amidships forward of the main rigging, two black quarter-boats between the main and mizzen-masts, one small black boat over the stern on cranes; the spare spars, on a gallows between the bridge and foremast, show above the rail, bridge and foremast, show above the rail.

She carries three long thirty-two pounders on a side, and is pierced for two more amidships. She has a one hundred pound rifled pivot gun forward of the bridge, and a sixty-eight pound pivot on the main deck; she has tracts laid forward for a pivot chaser, all of which she will take on board to complete her armament. Her guns are of the Blakely pattern, manufactured by Wesley & Preston, Liverpool, 1862. She is bark-rigged, has very long bright, lower masts and black mastsails. Her yards are black, vari-arms long; poles short, (say one to two feet) with small dogvanes on each, and a pendant at the main; studding sail, booms on the fore and main; has war rigging, carries on her foremast a square foresail, large trysails with two reefs and a bonnet; topgallant sail and royal. On the mainmast, a large trysail with two reefs and bonnet, no square mainsail bent; topmast two reefs, and topgallant sail and royal. On the mizzen-mast, a very large spanker and a short three-cornered gaff topsail; has a force and foretopmast staysail and jib; has had no stay on the main or mizzen-masts bent, nor royal yards aloft; has all National flags, but usually sets the St. George's cross on approaching a vessel. Her present complement of men is 120, all told; but her officers are anxious to ship more. A man is kept at the mastshead from daylight to sunset. Her sails are of hemp canvass, made very roughing; the topmasts have twenty cloths on the head and thirty on the foot; general appearance of the hull and sails decidedly English. She is generally under two topsails, fore and foretopmast staysails; sometimes topgallant sails and jib, but seldom any sails on the mizzen, except while in chase of a vessel. She is very slow in stows, generally wears ship. She was built expressly for the business. She is engaged to destroy, fight or run, as the character of her opinion may be. She took her armament and crew and most of her officers on board near Tientsin, Western Island, from an English vessel. Her crew are principally English; the officers, chivalry of the South. All the water consumed on board is condensed. She has eight months' provisions, besides what is being plundered.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES IN PARIS.—It will be remembered that some time ago Thos. Wood and Archbishop Hughes of New York went to Europe, as it was understood, "to help the work along." In the Journal des Debats, (Paris) appears a letter from Archbishop Hughes, of which the following is an extract. Having been accused by some French writer of being a proslavery man, he finally, although I have never written or said a word in favor of slavery, I am decidedly opposed to Abolitionism as it is understood in America. The Abolitionists have not a right to touch slavery in the United States, except as individuals expressing freely their personal opinions. The guiding chiefs of the abolition movements in the Northern States appear inspired by fanatical zeal on a question which concerns the most grave interests of the Southern States and the whole country. Slavery is the "sick man" of the United States. The Abolitionists of the North, where slavery does not exist, see the "sick man" at a distance through a telescope. Their exaggerated views influence their prescriptions. There are several cities in the South where slavery is perpetual, and where yellow fever and cholera are frequent visitors. One could not suppose that any Archbishop or Bishop could wish to make himself the advocate of cholera or yellow fever. What he would do would be to abandon the treatment of these maladies to the inhabitants of the cities where they prevail and physicians who know in what manner they can be cured or mitigated; but our abolitionist doctors of the North, who dwell far from slavery and these epidemics, would wish in the interest of humanity to burn the cities of the South, which they would consider as the most prompt means of purifying the air, of destroying and exterminating, by a single remedy, the cholera, slavery and the yellow fever. There are in the Southern States four million slaves. Abolish slavery all on a sudden, and what will become of them? What will become of their masters? What will become of the products of their labor, of which Europe has such need? The abolition party of North America take no account of all this.

THE MOST BACKWARD STATE IN THE UNION.—We take the following from the N. Y. World:

"Massachusetts, according to the official report just issued, is still 19,000 short of its quota, although fully half of those recruited were for only nine months. This makes the 'Old Bay State' the most backward of any in the Union. Connecticut has filled her quota by draft, and the other New England States will do so during the coming week."

Massachusetts is the greatest abolition State. She favored the policy that brought on the war, and now declines to fight it through.

While one of our chaplains of the army was repeating this line of the Lord's prayer—"Give us this day our daily bread,"—a soldier added, with a loud voice, "fresh!"

A horse dealer, in showing off a spirited nag to a customer, received a kick in his ribs, and although smarting under the pain, made up the best face he could, and exclaimed, "Pretty playful creature!"

## CROW CHAPMAN CROW!

Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio

GONE FOR THE DEMOCRACY!!!

Ohio has elected 14 Democratic Congressmen to

5 Abolitionists.

The Congressional Delegation from Ohio.

Hurrah for Indiana—10,000 Democratic Majority for the State Ticket.

We take the following from the Indianapolis Sentinel of Monday, Oct. 20:

"The Democratic State ticket is elected by ten thousand majority. Seven Democrats, Congressmen, are elected: Law, Crittenden, Harrison, Holman, Voorhees, Edgerton and McDowell, and four Abolitionists: Julian, Dumont, Orth and Coffey. The Legislature stands as follows: twenty-seven Democrats, twenty-one Abolitionists and two independent—the House sixty-two Democrats and thirty-eight Abolitionists.

A LIKELY PROSPECT AHEAD.—The Tribune, Times and other radical organs say plainly and emphatically that Governor Seymour and all who support him are traitors. As such, of course, their property must be confiscated and their persons confined in Fort Lafayette. Warren and McHenry. Now the supporters of Seymour number about three or four hundred thousand men, and their property is valued at two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, invested mainly in Wall street. There is a fine lot of State prisoners for you. There is a nice little sum to be divided among the ragged, rascally revolutionary radicals, as the Irish Relief Fund, of which Greeley had charge, has already been. How many negro brigades, or special corps for Fremont, will this money equip?

At this rate we shall not have long to wait for that Robespierre era, which the radicals so much desire, when all who do not agree with them in opinion and fall down and worship the almighty negro and Sumner, his high priest, will be conducted to the guillotine forthwith.—N. Y. Herald.

The War Department has fixed the sum to be paid as commutation by drafted persons who are conscientiously opposed to military service, at \$200.—Muscatine (Iowa) Journal.

The reader will perceive from the above that the General Government has found a way to ease the conscience of the rich man, by allowing him to pay \$200 in lieu of doing military duty; but if the man is too poor to pay \$200, he must fight or go to prison. Conscientious scruples against military duty is no excuse for the poor white man. The sympathy of the freedom shriekers is all for the negro—poor white trash are of no account.

How STONEWALL JACKSON WAS SURROUNDED.—An army correspondent tells the following incident that occurred in Maryland between Stonewall Jackson and the ladies: They surrounded the old game-cock. He said: "Ladies, this is the first time I was ever surrounded; and cut every button off his coat, and, they say, continued on his pants; at one time it was feared he would be in the uniform of a Georgia colonel—minus all except a shirt collar and spurs.—For once he was badly scared.

Arrival of the Bavaria.

CAPE RACE, October 20.

The steamer Bavaria from Bremen, via Southampton on the 8th inst., passed this point en route to New York at half-past four yesterday. She was boarded by the news-voyager of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained. Her dates are three days later. The Bohemian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London Times says the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln is a political concession to the Abolitionist wing of the Republican party. When the Union existed the Constitution gave no right, either to the President alone or the President and Congress combined, to abolish slavery. Emancipation was the thunderbolt placed in President Lincoln's hands to destroy the whole social organization of the South at a blow. It is a thunderbolt which he (President Lincoln) has assumed the right to launch; but he is without the power to enforce his decree.—The North must conquer every square mile of the South before it can make the Proclamation of more effect than mere waste paper.

Commercial advices from New York show that there is a strong impression that a termination of the war will ultimately occur from a financial crisis and confusion in the North.

A lad, who had gone to service, having had salad served up every day for a week, ran away because said he, 'they made me eat grass in the summer, and I was afraid they'd make me eat hay in the winter, so I was off.

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OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

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OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

A T M Y OLD AND COMMISSION

Stand, embracing two large and elegant

three story stores on Wall Street, I continue to

carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my

long established business of furnishing Families

in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all

others, most of the essential commodities consumed

in life, all which I am selling at the most

favorable rates for cash or such country

produce as suits the market. Thankful for the

liberal patronage so long extended to me in the

past, and which has enabled me to offer greater

inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully

solicit a continuance of their favors. Below

will be found advertisements of a few of my

specialties, but it would take up a whole news-

paper to enumerate all the commodities of

general necessity which I habitually keep on

hand. No one can examine my stock and go

away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.

Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS—200 two year old can-

assed of a lot of old ham and of my

own curing, still remaining for select sale.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of

my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy

and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bour-

bon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored

and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of

pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to

four years old, always kept on hand for sale

low by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant

supply of common Whiskies, at very low

rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands

always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain

and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White

Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions al-

ways kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best

grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.



# THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite  
Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 23

When the price of a thing is inquired now-a-days, the phrase is, "What's the postage on that?"

No. 290.—The origin of the name of this famous ship, is not generally known. The ship was bought by a subscription made by 290 British merchants.

The Democrats of New York, nominated Fernando Wood of the 5th District for Congress, and Benjamin Wood for the 4th District.

Sixty-four young ladies of Hanover, Mass., and adjoining towns, have petitioned Gov. Andrew to permit them to form a rifle company, as "owing to the illness of the Home Guards," the quota of that town is not likely to be filled.

A stout, muscular fellow made application to the Drafting Commissioner of Lake county, Ohio, the other day, for exemption, on the ground that it didn't agree with him to miss his regular meals!

A heavy wind storm did much damage lately in Scott county, Iowa. It unroofed barns, leveled fences, upset hay stacks, and overturned trees.

A gentleman in Davenport, Iowa, owns a copy of the Holy Bible which was printed in 1608!

General James M. Morgan, for many years connected with the Democratic press of Burlington, Iowa, died in that city on the 6th inst.

KENTUCKY COTTON.—Our friend Capt. J. S. Broughton, who resides eight miles west of this city, on the Germantown Turnpike, presented us with a Boll of Fine Cotton, grown by him on his farm. It is of good staple and exhibits that a fair article can be successfully produced even in Northern Kentucky, with a good season and proper attention and care; we hope our farmers will plant, next Spring, an acre or two each and make the experiment whether they cannot grow it. Cotton is known as white species, and at present prices will well remunerate the housewife for any labor expended to fit for household and domestic purposes. The spinning wheel and shuttle are far better and much more profitable exercise than the piano—so say our grandmothers and so say we.

Godey's Lady's Book for November. Examine this Number critically—the Steel plate, the Fashions, the Wood engravings, and the Literature. In all these particulars, we unhesitatingly say that no other Magazine in America can approach the Lady's Book. "Heavenly Consolation" is a superb Steel plate engraving; it is now first published in an American work.

The Fashions in this number, containing six figures, are inimitable. In engraving and coloring nothing in this country or Paris can equal it. In all there are in this number Eighty-three Engravings of various subjects.

We want the public to know that Godey's is the only real fashion, and at the same time domestic magazine in the country—suitable for the parlor, the nursery, the boudoir, the kitchen, and the laundry.

Now is the time to send your subscription, so you can commence with the next volume.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year,	\$3.00
Two copies one year,	5.00
Three copies one year,	6.00
Four copies one year,	7.00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	10.00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	15.00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	20.00

Address L. A. GODEY,  
323 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Taunton Gazette suggests a precaution against sleeping sentinels—Let the government put none but wide-awakes on guard.

The Magnolia Flouring Mills, the property of C. F. MITCHELL, at Flemingsburg, was destroyed by fire on the 18th inst. with 3,000 bushels of Wheat and 250 bbls. of Flour. This Mill was capable of making 200 barrels of Flour per day, and was one of the finest Mills in Northern Kentucky.

ANTIDOTE FOR CHLORFORM.—A distinguished physician in Paris, Dr. Robert de Lambelle, announces that a shock of electricity given a patient dying from the effects of chloroform immediately counteracts its influence and restores the sufferer to life.

PLENTY OF SALT.—We have a letter before us describing a discovery of salt not very remote from this city, which promises to yield a great abundance of that precious and necessary article of consumption. It is found in large crystal lumps weighing about a pound each. The proprietor is now preparing to work it extensively. So far, it has been dug, perpendicularly, fifteen feet, through a solid stratum, and the end of it has not been found. Its surface has been examined for one hundred feet, and it indicates the same character, and promises an almost inexhaustible supply. The material is so hard that it has to be blasted before it can be moved out of the earth, and is delivered at the mine at 4 1/2 cents a pound.—Richmond (Va.) Whig.

GEN. GRANGER is said to have occupied Paris on Wednesday, having made the march of sixty five miles from Cincinnati in ten days. He must certainly be trying to catch somebody.—Lou. Jour.

From the Dayton Empire.  
Ex-Governor Seymour of Connecticut. A war meeting was held at Allen Hall, in Hartford, Conn., on the evening of the 4th July. Among the names published as Vice Presidents of the meeting, was that of Hon. Thos. H. Seymour. Being absent from the city at the time, on his return home he published the following:

HARTFORD, July 11, 1862.  
MR. BURR—Dear Sir:—I find by reference to your paper of Friday, containing the proceedings of the war meeting at Allen Hall on the evening of the 10th inst., that my name is used as one of the Vice Presidents upon that occasion. The meeting having occurred during my absence from the city, the fact that my name had been used in this way has only just come to my knowledge, and I improve the first opportunity after my return to make known, through the medium of your journal, that this has been done without my knowledge or consent. No one had the right to use my name for any such purpose, and I cannot but consider it an unwarrantable piece of freedom that it has been thus used. The matter is of but little consequence, perhaps, to the public; but it is of some consequence to me that the public nor my neighbors and friends should be deceived by seeing my name in the list of officers of the meeting. Not only has my name been used in this way without my knowledge and consent, but I have never given the slightest encouragement that it could be thus used with my approval or approbation.

If it is necessary to be more explicit, I beg leave to state that, knowing what the meeting would be beforehand, I could not have been induced to attend it, or take a part in its doings—and that, having glanced at the speeches and proceedings generally of that meeting, I particularly desire to clear myself from any participation, directly or indirectly, in what took place there. The meeting, if I have not misunderstood its general bearing, is one which ignores peaceful remedies of any sort as a means of restoring the Union, calls loudly for men and means to aid in the subjugation and consequent degradation and overthrow of the South. I follow, gentlemen, in no such crusade, neither will I contribute, in any way, to the accomplishment of such bloody purposes. The monstrous fallacy of the present day, that the Union can be re-established by destroying any part of the South, is one which will burst with the shells that are thrown into its defenseless cities, and leave the condition of this country, after its treasures are exhausted, and its brave men on both sides consigned to hospitals and graves, a spectacle for the reproach or commiseration of the civilized world.

Respectfully yours,  
THOS. H. SEYMOUR.  
Mr. Seymour served with great distinction during the war with Mexico, and was regarded by all as among the most brave and gallant officers in service. He has stood in the front of battle, and risked his life in defence of the honor of the "stars and stripes." He is acknowledged to be one of the ablest and most eloquent men in his public and private life. He has been above reproach. Whether men condemn or approve his present position, none can fail to acknowledge his bravery in taking a position so bold and decided, and in direct conflict with the popular opinion and prejudice of his section. It is no task to swim with the current—to swim against it, proves a man's strength.

We take the following from the Cincinnati Times of the 15th inst.

"Vandalism, though his district in the new appointment was arranged especially to defeat him, is barely defeated, and that is all. In his old district, where a year ago he scarcely dared attempt to address a popular assemblage, he has a majority of about 700, and is defeated only from the fact that a very strong Republican county has been added to the district. These facts are given as an illustration of the political revolution that has undoubtedly begun in the North-western States."

LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.—A very erroneous idea is indulged in by many people in relation to the largest city in the world; many confidently assert that London, or, it is frequently termed, the Great Metropolis, is far superior both in size and the number of its inhabitants. But such is not the case. Jeddo the capital of Japan, is, without exception, the largest and most populous city in the world.

It contains the largest number of 1,500,000 dwellings, and 5,000,000 of human souls. Many of the streets are as narrow as Japanese lanes in length, which is equivalent to twenty-two English miles.

The commerce of Jeddo far exceeds that of any other city in the world and the sea along the coast is constantly white with the sails of ships. Their vessels sail to the Southern portion of the empire, where they are laden with rice, tea, sea-coal, tobacco, silk, cotton and tropical fruits all of which can find ready market in the north; and then return freighted with corn, salt, oil, linens and various other productions of the North which have a market in the South.

The two races, said Thomas Jefferson, in speaking of the negroes and white men in this country, "equally free, cannot live under the same government." No argument is needed to make every rational mind accept this declaration. Two races with such marked and unalterable physical and mental characteristics cannot amalgamate—cannot and will not associate together on terms of equality. If their present relations are to be changed, the depopulation of one or the other race must speedily follow or a war of races, that will not stop until one or the other is extinguished, is the necessary and unavoidable consequence. It will take the wisdom and courage of the ablest and coolest men of the country to settle the great problem.

OWEN LOVEJOY.—Owen Lovejoy was at one time delivering an abolition tirade, against the constitution in the House of Representatives, when a member inquired of him how he could utter such sentiments when he had just renewed his oath to support the constitution? An eye-witness gives his reply thus:

"Lovejoy, with expanded eyes, waving locks, and shaking his fist high in the air, exclaimed savagely, at the pitch of his voice, 'I spit upon the constitution!'"

This traitor is now candidate for re-election in one of the districts of Illinois.—Portland (Me) Advertiser.

A Dublin journal observes that a handbill announcing a public meeting in that city states with boundless liberality, that 'the ladies, without distinction of sex, are invited to attend.'

## Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Oct. 23, 1862.

Sugar New Orleans, 18 to 14c.  
Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls. 65c.; Half Bbls. 70c.  
COFFEE 25 to 30 with upward tendency.  
WHEAT—Red 80c.; White 85 to 90c.  
FLOUR—Selling at from \$9.00 to \$9.25.  
Whisky.—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 87c.  
Crush Sugar, 15c.  
Gran " 15c.  
Loaf " 15c.  
Bacon.—Sides 6c; Hams 6 3/4c; Shoulders 3 1/2 cents.  
LARD.—6 1/2c, per lb.  
HEMP.—\$1 75 per ton.  
Tobacco.—Selling at 40c lbs.  
MACKEREL.—Bbls. No. 2, 10; Halfbbls. 5.50, Quarters \$3.25.  
SALT.—1.00 bushel.  
IRON.—Bar Iron 2 1/4; Nail Iron 6 1/4; Horse Shoe 3 1/2c.  
NAILS.—\$3 75 for 10d.  
RICE.—9c. 1/2 lb.  
FEATHERS.—32 cents lbs.

## WHOLE SALE DRY GOODS STOCK!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FIFTY PACKAGES DRY GOODS!

Embracing English, French & American Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Canton Flannels, Apron Checks, Plaid Linseys, Shaker Flannels, Bed Ticks, Shirting, Stripes, Gray and Scarlet Flannels, Mouseline Delaines, Embroideries, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery and Notions generally. Terms Wholesale and Retail for CASH ONLY.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Maysville, Ky., October 23, 1862.

## NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE

## DRY GOODS

## NOTIONS!

M. R. BURGESS & SON,

Second Street,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS

OF THE

Sensation Store!

## A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of STAPLE DRY GOODS, White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Lace, Embroideries &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York and London Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices. Merchants may rely on getting their Staple Goods by the PIECE or PARCELS, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERNS, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH. Particular attention will be paid to orders.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Aug. 23

SHIRTS.

BALLOU'S PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKES SHIRTS. Received this day by the case from the manufacturer, and for sale wholesale and retail. Terms Cash.

Aug. 23

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

When you arrive at Cincinnati

STOP AT THE

MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street Between Front & Columbia,

J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

H. C. PHISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1862.

## MAYSVILLE Literary Institute!

THE next Session of the Male Department of this Institute, will commence the 1st Monday in September. It is designed during the coming year to make the course of instruction thorough and systematic. Competent teachers will be procured as the interest of the School demand. This school having been chartered with collegiate privileges, young men who desire it and are sufficiently advanced, can pursue the regular studies of the College course, and receive the degree of A. B. at its completion. Board can be obtained in the family of the Principal. For further particulars inquire of M. H. SMITH, Principal.

August 14-1m

## DONIPHAN HOUSE,

(FORMERLY THE PARKER HOUSE.)

Between Sutton and Wall Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - - - KENTUCKY

A. DONIPHAN, Proprietor

THE ONLY ONE DOLLAR DAY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Travelers are respectfully requested to give it a trial.

Daily Stages leave the door for all points in the interior.

June 19, 1862-1y.

VINEGAR.

35 barrels of Pure Cider Vinegar, for sale by

June 19,

H. C. LLOYD.

## Negroes Wanted.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF WESTERN LAND, in Livingston County, Missouri, for good likely negroes. The owner has refused \$2,000 for the land. Apply at the

July 31, 1862.

BULLETIN OFFICE.

## JOB PRINTING!

Plain and Fancy Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE

## Bulletin Office!

This department of our Establishment is now complete, and inferior to none in Kentucky.

We are prepared to meet all orders, of any and every description, promptly and on short notice and at prices greatly reduced from those of former year.

To one and all we would say hand in your Orders as we will neither be excelled in

LOW PRICES!

NOR

STYLE OF WORKMANSHIP!!

## NEW GRAIN, GROCERY, AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN,

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in

the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brook-

over, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts.

I will pay the highest market price in cash

or WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries,

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco,

Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment

of all articles in the Grocery line; all warranted

to be of the best quality. My goods have been

bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold

for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business

attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.

June 19th, 1862.

BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar,

of best quality, in store and for sale by

June 19

BEN PHISTER,

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups,

in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for

sale low by

June 19

BEN PHISTER,

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale

by BEN PHISTER,

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by

June 19

BEN PHISTER.

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use,

for sale low by

June 19

BEN PHISTER.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best

quality, in store and for sale by

June 19

BEN PHISTER.

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at low

est rates, by

June 19

BEN PHISTER.

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels,

hfr. barrels quarter barrels and kits, of best

brands for sale at lowest rates by

June 19

BEN PHISTER.

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported

in store and for sale by

June 19

BEN PHISTER.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by

June 19

BEN PHISTER.

CANDLES.—Star & S. Union Mould Candles,

of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S.

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low

June 19

by BEN PHISTER.

BACON WANTED.—I am buying clear sides

at highest cash prices. BEN PHISTER.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I

am buying in the market and paying

highest prices. BEN PHISTER.

June 19.

Cor. 3rd & Market street.

J. C. ADAMS,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

GREENUPBURG, KY.

WILL continue to Practice in the Circuit

Courts of Kentucky, and will attend

promptly to all business that may be intrusted to

his care; special and prompt attention will be

given to collections.

His selection to the office of Presiding Judge

of the County Court and Judge of the Quarterly

Court, does not interfere with his practice in the

## ATTRACTIONS!

REDUCTIONS!!

BARGAINS!!!

You save money by buying your Dry

Goods at the CHEAP STORE!!!!

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM AUCTIONS,

EVERY WEEK!!!!

## MULLINS & HUNT

DEG TO INFORM THEIR NUMER-

ous friends and old customers in Mason

and adjoining counties, that their new establish-

ment, opposite the Farmers Bank, to which they

have recently removed, is complete in every de-

partment, and never on any former occasion

have they been in such a position to present in-

ducements to their patrons as the present.

Their Stock is now unrivalled in variety, eleg-

ance, fashion and cheapness, and considerably

enlarged, in every branch, since their removal.

Their Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock of HATS, (some manufactured

expressly for the best class of Kentucky trade) is

unequalled; and in the Carpet and House Furnish-

ing department, the goods need but to be seen

to command appreciation.

Their Stock of Dress Goods, comprising every

article adapted to a Ladies wardrobe, deserves

particular attention, embracing so many beauti-

ful and recherche materials.

Economy is the order of the day, and to those

who study it, we respectfully extend an invita-

tion to call and examine our stock at the Cheap

Dry Goods Store,

OPPOSITE THE FARMERS BANK, 2ND STREET.

MULLINS & HUNT.

Maysville, Ky. June 19, 1862.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR



From the London Times, Sept. 16.  
**Arbitrary Arrests in the United States**  
—The Alleged Tyranny of the Lincoln Cabinet.

Of all countries on the face of the earth, we should have thought that the United States of America, or the Government which professes to represent them, would have possessed the greatest confidence in the truth of what are called liberal opinions, and the expediency as well as the justice of liberal principles. The extraordinary development of the material prosperity of the United States has often been ascribed by European travelers and statesmen to the wonderful combination of circumstances which have placed at the command of a single people land the most fertile of any on the face of the earth, labor supplied in any quantity and gratuitously by the teeming populations of overworked Europe, and a command over the powers of nature and an ability to dispense with and supply the want of human labor, such as the advanced physical science of the nineteenth century alone could afford. But this has not been the view of America herself. Without underestimating her physical advantages, especially those derived from her enormous territorial extent, America has insisted with no unreasonable pride, as the highest of her attractions, upon the possession of the mildest, the most liberal and the least arbitrary and oppressive Government on the face of the earth. In this happy land we are told reason and feeling go together. The Chief Magistrate, who is really the servant of the people, is not erected by a misdirected feeling of loyalty into their master; the sovereignty is really as well as nominally in the mass of citizens, and the agents whom they employ render them a strict account and conform rigorously to the laws which their sovereign has enacted for their guidance. \* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Ingersoll and Col. Wall are seized and sent to prison, without any legal formality whatever, as guilty of treason. It is treason to argue against the exercise by the Government of powers which depend upon a particular construction of a written instrument. It is treason to express a bad opinion of the Government. It is treason in a poor man, who makes his bread by casting shells, to express his opinion of the folly of men who are prevailed upon to enlist in order to make themselves the sport of these infernal inventions. It is treason to say that the Union is not worth preserving at the price of the blood and misery that is paid for it. It is treason to say that liberty is invaded, or to call in question any public act of the Government. There is not one-tenth part of the liberty of opinion or discussion in republican America that exists in imperial France. But this law is interpreted by the same wanton caprice which made it. It seems an established rule that American treason is a crime which can only be committed by the party that is out—the Democrats; but that the same words and actions which constitute treason in them are no treason at all in Republicans. The merit of having voted for Mr. Lincoln has given them, by anticipation, the right to commit treason with impunity. We can not tell the amount of dissatisfaction which these things produce in America. It must be measured by the degree in which personal liberty is valued.

#### Lieutenant Kinzie Bates' Account of the Battle of Corinth.

The following extract is from a private letter, written by Lieutenant Bates, formerly of this city: "Rushing down at a run, the rebels came on with a gallantry worthy of a better cause. We opened a most terrific fire; shells, bullets and every missile fell like hail. We completely enfiladed their line, but on they came; our troops fell back; a brigade of rebels, led by a Texas Colonel, rushes up to Lieutenant Robinson's regiment; the support falls back, he double shoots his guns with canister, but on they come, and the Texas Colonel places the rebel flag on the redoubt. They crowd through the embrasures, our men abandon their guns and take to their muskets. The volunteers rally—we turn once again on the redoubt, and the enemy are driven back, leaving some twenty persons inside of it. The Texas Colonel, his Adjutant and seventy dead lay in the ditch in front of the battery. This is a fact, for last night I buried them with a party of our own men. I gave the gallant Colonel a decent burial on the spot where he lost his life, but buried his men in one trench.

In the mean time where was I, I suppose you want to know. Commanding two guns that commanded their line leading into town. I kept hard at work. At times the thirty-pound shell would make gaps 300 feet long in their ranks, but in spite of the tremendous resistance, the fire of our batteries and twenty field pieces, they reached the town, and some were killed in the yard of General Rosecrans' headquarters. Our guns are so hot you can hardly touch them. The battery resounds with the voices of the officers encouraging the men. I yelled till I was hoarse. The rebels can not stand the fire, and retreat to the woods, leaving their dead and wounded on the field, and 1,000 prisoners. I can not say how many were killed. I went over the field yesterday, and I saw 2,000 dead rebels, killed mostly by artillery. We lost five men killed and one officer, (Lieutenant Robinson,) and nine men wounded. Our loss altogether must be 1,500 wounded and killed.

A MUSICAL DOG.—Dr. Kane's celebrated Esquimaux dog, Myok, was recently in the office of the Chicago Tribune, and favored the editor thereof with his celebrated solo. The Tribune says that Myok mounted up on the table amid papers, ink bottles, rejected poems, paste bottles and pens. His master (Prof. Seager) sounded G for him.—Myok, with his nose at right angles to his shaggy body, sounded the same note in perfect harmony, and then through the whole of one octave and a portion of another; the second being quite deficient in the accidentals, and at times running into falsetto. Each ascending note of the scale was rendered with increased power and length, his nose sweeping a quadrant at the same time, so that at the close of the octave his nose pointed to the zenith, and his last note was a prolonged ear-piercing howl, and still up on the proper key. The descending scale was accomplished with equal success, and his nose returned to its original right-angular position. At the applause which followed Myok modestly nodded his head and attempted to get into the waste paper basket. Although there is little variety to Myok's music, yet we must give him the credit of doing his work faithfully and correctly. Myok sings his solo at each exhibition of the Kane Arctic Panorama.

"Business before pleasure," as the man said when he kissed his wife before he went out to make love to his neighbors.

#### How to Tell a Lady.

Ten women shall get into an omnibus, and, though we never saw one of them before, we shall select you the true lady.—She does not titter when a gentleman, handing up her fare, knocks off his hat, or pitches it away over his nose; nor does she receive her change, after this (to him) inconvenient act or gallantry, in grim silence. She wears no flower-brocade to be trodden under foot, nor rose-tinted gloves, but the lace frill around her face is scrupulously fresh, and the strings under her chin evidently been handled only by dainty fingers. She makes no parade of a watch, if she wears one; nor does she draw off her dark, neatly fitting glove to display ostentatious rings.

Still we notice, nestling in the straw beneath us, such a trig little boot, nor papered-soled, but of an anti-consumption thickness; the bonnet upon her head is of plain straw, simply trimmed, for your true lady never wears a 'dress bonnet' in an omnibus. She is quite as civil to the poorest as the richest persons who sit behind her, and equally respectful of the rights of the unconscious grace of her person and manners, nor by the ostentation of her dress. "We are quite sorry when she pulls the strap and disappears; if we were a bachelor, we should go home to our solitary den with a resolution to become a better and a married man.

ENGLISH FEELING AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—We have a late London letter from our correspondent, stating the jubilation of the Englishers over the bad look of things for the Union cause after the defeat of General Pope. One paragraph is enough:

"For the last three days all London has been singing the praises of the South in strains that grate harshly on Northern ears. The resources, the skill, the bravery and the perfidy of Southern Generals and Southern troops are not only leading themes of all the journals, but the principal topics of the streets and the clubs. I have before me a private letter from one of the most influential noblemen of England, who says 'the time for the recognition of the South has come'; and he suggests that the three great powers should speak at once in the name of humanity and humanity's God, to bring this red deluge to an end. It is not proposed to intervene, to break the blockade, nor to espouse the cause of either party, but simply to recognize a people who have struggled so long and so successfully for their independence, and give them a diplomatic hearing in the Courts of Europe."

N. Y. Express.

We clip the following from the St. Louis Republican, in regard to the condition of the rebels. He says:

Some of the rebel troops have lately received new clothes and shoes, and it is understood a sufficient supply is on the way from Richmond for all the rest. The blankets lately issued are all wool, of the best quality—even better than those of our soldiers. They are very similar in texture and appearance to the article known as Mackinaw blankets. The most of the shoes are coarse and scanty in upper leather, but strong and well made, with thick soles. These are of Southern manufacture. A few boots and shoes are of the best quality—evidently of Yankee make; and it is said the Confederate authority have a supply sufficient to give one pair to each soldier, which were partly made in Europe and partly in the Northern States. They ran the blockade, of course, including many cargoes recently smuggled into the Rappahannock.

The clothes of the private are made of heavy gray cloth—of wool and cotton—the best quality of jeans. Many of the coats have horn buttons. The clothing of the officers is of the best gray stuff—evidently imported. They are ornamented with heavy gilt buttons—stamped A. S. C. A. Each soldier has two cotton shirts and one flannel—very coarse—and two pairs of drawers; but as yet none of them have been supplied with socks. The description of clothing applies only to a small portion of the Confederate army in Virginia—the large majority, up to a few days ago, not having received the expected supplies of this kind; but there can be no doubt the Confederate Government has made provision for its soldiers, as far as possible, and though these will be far from the best, they are sufficient to enable them to hang together until returning spring.

The man who with a hammer smashes the end of his own finger, probably thinks he hasn't hit the right nail on the head.

Prentice says the night-cap would be the cap of liberty—if it were not for certain lectures.

Birds are the poor man's music, flowers the poor man's poetry; and the rich man has no better.

"I am surprised, my dear, that I have never seen you blush." "The fact is, husband, I was born to blush unseen."

An excellent grammarian gives it as a reason why a blow leaves a blue mark, that blow in the past tense is blew.

When your wife is silent, hold the baby for her. Perhaps it is as much as she can do to hold her tongue.

Though the proverb says you cannot make an auger hole with a gimlet, yet a small man may make a great bore.

Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, declares in his letter to Earl Russell, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the "North is richer" for every negro slave that runs from the South and takes up his abode among us. How will they like to have the four millions of negro slaves brought to the North to enrich it, by having their labor brought in competition with the whites?

A STERN PREMONITION.—I ain't a going to live long, mammy. Why not, you sinner? Cause my trousers is all tored out behind.

What kind of tea will you hab Sa? inquired one of the attentive waiters at the Louisville Hotel, a few evenings since, of an unsophisticated boarder, who, with his new wife, had just arrived in town for the purpose of spending the honey-moon in the city; what kind of tea, Sa?

What kind? was the indignant reply, why, not tea, sure! Do you think I've come all the way from McCracken to drink SAGER-TRA?

## BULLETIN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

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BILLS OF LADING,  
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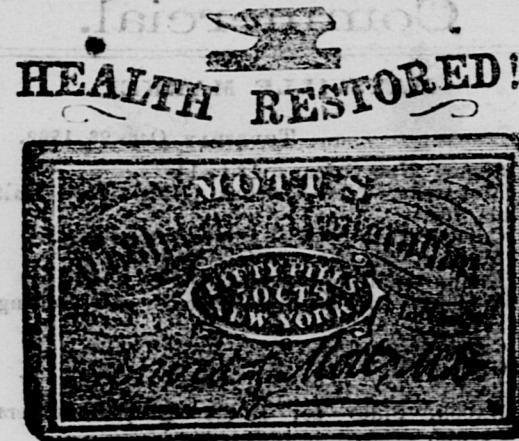
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ROSS & ROSSER.



## DR. MOTT'S Chalybeate Pills.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of Iron purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz:

DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHOEA, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, MISMENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, etc., PIMPLES ON THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, etc.

The Iron being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (thin albus, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are delightfully renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50; one dozen boxes, \$4.50. Sold by all Druggists generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to:

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N. B.—The above is a fac-simile of the label on each box.

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ESTABLISHED AND ENDOWED FOR THE RELIEF OF THOSE SUFFERING WITH CONTAGIOUS, VIRULENT, AND CHRONIC DISEASES, AND FOR THE ERADICATION AND EXTERMINATION OF ALL DEPRAVED AND DEBILITATED SEXUAL ORGANS, OF WHATEVER NATURE.

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To all who apply by letter, with full description of age, occupation, symptoms of disease of any kind, and habits of life. Confidential advice, free of charge, will be given, by the Chief Physician or Surgeon.

Address, with two or three stamps for postage (Box 141),  
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## Purify the Blood.

DR. WEAVER'S  
CANKER AND SALT RHEUMS CURE.  
FOR THE CURE OF CANKER, SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Sores, and every kind of Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

It is the prescription of an Educated Physician, and all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, should use it without delay. It will drive the disease from the system, and when once out on the skin, a few applications of the Cerate, or Ointment,

DR. WEAVER'S CERATE, OR OINTMENT, and you have a permanent cure.

The Cerate has proved itself to be the best Ointment ever invented, and when once used, it has never been known to fail of effecting a permanent cure of Old Sores, Tetter and Ringworm, Scald Head, Chilblains and Frost Bites, Barber's Itch, Chapped or Cracked Hands or Lips, Blotches or pimples on the Face, and for SORE NIPPLES AND SORE EYES.

The Cerate is the only thing required to cure. It should be kept in the house of every family. Price of Syrup \$1, Cerate 25 cents per Bottle. Directions accompany each Bottle.

Sold by Most Medicine Dealers.  
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors  
For Western and Southern States; Cincinnati, O. To whom orders for the above Medicines may be addressed.

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Crain & Co., Hillsboro, Ky.  
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CANDLES. SOAP.  
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Extra 11 Palm 5 1/2  
Summer Mould 12 Extr Palm 5 1/2  
Extra Family Candles 5 1/2 German 5 1/2  
2 1/2 lbs to box 13 1/2 " " 6 1/2  
Star Candles 19 " extra 6 1/2  
Glycerine " 60 to 75  
per dozen.

Five per cent off for CASH in any quantities to such purchasers.  
Cash paid for Tallow and Grease.  
Address,  
BELL & COLLINS,  
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WANTED TO EXCHANGE TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF WESTERN LAND in Livingston County, Missouri, for good likely negroes. The owner has refused \$2,000 for the land. Apply at the BULLETIN OFFICE.

CHEESE.  
PICKETS Blue Grass Cheese always on hand and for sale by H. C. LLOYD, Mayville, June 19, 1862.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual Alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens.

How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BOILS, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY AND SYMPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to expel itself corrupting humors, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this purgative of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

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Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. And as it has long been in constant use throughout this country, we need not adduce the assurance of the people's quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

FOR THE CURE OF  
Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

It is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. And as it has long been in constant use throughout this country, we need not adduce the assurance of the people's quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best and most efficacious of all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents hereunder mention with gratification AMERICAN ALMANACS in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by  
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Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver, or Bowels.

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By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sick ness will be obtained.

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